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ANTRIM...Married...Mr. Alex. Hoy, to Miss Bradford, of Churchill. Mr. Campbell, of Thurso, Caithness-shire, to Miss Nichol of Belfast. At Ballinderry, Mr. Terence Judge, to Miss Margaret Culbert, aged 13 years and 7 months. Mr. James Kearney, late of Liverpool, to Miss Donnelly, of Belfast.

Died...At Belfast, the Rev. William Bristow, vicar general of the diocese of Down and Connor, and rector of the parish church of Belfast, aged 73. At Cultra, Mr. Wightman, wife of the Rev. Mr. Wightman, dissenting minister of Holywood. At Downpatrick, on the 3d, Mr. John Graham, Copper-smith, aged, 70. At Larne, Wm. Montgomery esq. At Belfast, aged 16 Mr. John Hart. Mr. C. Stanfield junior, aged 19. Near Bel-

fast, Mr. R. Carmichael, Woollen Draper. Miss Eliza Dickson of Armagh. In Belfast, Mr. James Rooney. Mr. Robert Stephenson, surgeon. He was 26 years an Active, zealous, and indefatigable member of the Poor-House Committee, and surgeon to that institution. Mrs. Sturrock, wife of the Rev. Dr. Sturrock, Archdeacon of Armagh.

Down....Married...The Rev. Hutcheson M'Fadden of Newtownards to Miss Malcom of Comber. Mr. John Newell to Miss Carenduff. Mr. Alex. Clark of Rathfriland to Miss Briggs of Gillhall. At Belfast, Mr. Wm. M'Kee to Miss M'Credie. At Dunmurry, Mr. Wm. Gillyland, to Miss Craig. At Belfast, Mr. Sam. Priestley of Dublin, Merchant, to Miss Mary Ann Ireland.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From November 20, till December 20.

The weather for several weeks past has been favourable for putting in the late crops of wheat, which appear now generally accomplished.

The early sown crops have a promising appearance and will probably keep the advantage they have obtained, and prove both earlier, and more productive than the later sown grain. Very little work is now going forward in the farming line, except plowing lea grounds in some places; that part of husbandry is too generally deferred until the Spring, which occasions a great hurry of business, and if the season proves wet, frequently obliges the farmer to postpone the sowing of his spring corn till a late period, and consequently occasions a backward harvest.

If the farmers would more generally plough their strong soils before winter, it would lessen their spring work, the land would be meliorated by the frosts, and better prepared for harrowing when the sowing season comes on; this practice is very general in England and Scotland; and the advantages resulting from it have induced the farmers of those countries to persevere in it. Grain of every kind continues to bring a pretty high price; and oatmeal and flour of course keep up. Potatoes are both plenty and good in quality, which added to the circumstance of their being no demand for oats for distilling might reasonably have been expected to lower the price of oatmeal. The turnip crops have not proved equal to their appearance; and the stock of fat cattle for spring consumption it is feared will therefore fall short of the usual supply, nothing being done this year in the feeding way by the Distillers.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The commercial horizon continues to look increasingly gloomy. Shut out from the commerce of Europe and America, our prospects afford little that is promising. From this distressing commercial situation, as well as in our political state, there appears nothing that can relieve us, but peace. With unrestrained commerce, and the natural advantages of the British empire, our strength must increase in peace in the ratio of our more extended commerce, and from the superiority of our trade and manufactures, we have less rivalry to fear in peace, than in war.

The cotton trade, according to the late exposé, is said to flourish in France. To this state Irish Emigrants have probably contributed not a little; and their trade with other countries being restricted, acts as a premium on their manufactures. Our measures may also probably force America to become prematurely a manufacturing country.

At home, there is but a small quantity of cotton wool, some say not three months' stock in Great Britain and Ireland. Probably, however, occasional supplies of this article may come in time to answer the demand for the manufacture, which in Ireland being mostly confined to home consumption, must necessarily be limited, and in Great Britain the present state of things must operate against much increase in that branch of manufacture.

But the present state of the linen trade is gloomy in the extreme, if we do not receive ample supplies of flax-seed, in time for sowing in the spring. We can have no prospect of

this being the case unless the embargo in America is speedily removed.—Commercial restrictions have not hitherto been strictly enforced in Russia, but it is said that a Ukase has been lately published by Alexander prohibiting any neutral vessel from entering his ports, that he may effectually stop all intercourse with these countries. But even if flax-seed should come in now, as it did last year, from Russia, the quantity is so very small, as to afford us not much prospect of relief. Our only hopes can be in the British Ministry rescinding the orders in council, which induced America to lay on the embargo, and in reality gave potency to the Berlin decree, issued in the moment of Bonaparte's intoxication by his victory over the Prussians, but which would most probably have remained as an idle threat, if it had not been succeeded by the orders in council after an interval of twelve months; for during that period, it was proved before the House of Commons last session, that neither freight nor insurance had risen in consequence of this decree; nor had any condemnation of American vessels taken place in the ports of France within that period.

A meeting of Linen-drappers was held in Belfast, to consider of the propriety of petitioning the King in Parliament on the alarming situation of the linen trade, but the question was almost unanimously carried against any interference, on the alleged ground, that any public measures would spread an alarm, and occasion speculation; impede the measures of government, and encourage the Americans to persist in the embargo; although it was shown in reply, that the danger was already known, so that no risque could arise from publishing it, as both the speculators at home, and the Americans, were already sufficiently acquainted with the state of things, and that it was the duty of the people to remonstrate with the government, and inform them of such circumstances as their local knowledge afforded them the best opportunities of knowing. An appeal was afterwards made to the trade at large, and a meeting of the linen-drappers of the north of Ireland summoned to meet at Armagh on the 27th instant.

A meeting at Armagh naturally recalls the recollection of the meetings of linen-drappers held there in 1782, and a contrast is made between those and the present times. If the same *apathy and extinction of public spirit* had prevailed then, that actuated the meeting at Belfast, the linen-drappers of Ireland might probably at this day have been groaning under an iniquitous oath of office, and their freehold properties been in subjection to the linen board, in consequence of warrants to acknowledge judgments being annexed to their bonds, as brown and white sea masters. In that day they resisted in a legal and constitutional manner, spoke their sentiments plainly and unequivocally, and the obnoxious measures were laid aside. There is a conscious satisfaction in doing our duty, which even the want of success does not remove; and when individuals do all they can, by raising a warning voice against impending danger, they can afterwards meet the hour of trial with calm composure, and resignedly submit to those inconveniences which they honestly exerted themselves to ward off.

On the day appointed, the meeting was held, but was not numerously attended. For a detail of the proceedings, we refer to page 401, by which it will appear that the original plan to address the King and Parliament was negatived, and the mode of private application was adopted. Time will decide on the propriety of the alternative, but it should also be taken into consideration that the policy of the measure must be determined by what we know at present, and not by the uncertain contingency of a change in the councils of America. At the meeting at Armagh, a great part of the majority was composed of the *trained-bands* of the commission buyers of the linedrappers of the neighbourhood of Belfast, while it was refused to permit a large body of weavers who were present, to vote, though they were as much interested in the result of the business, as the other class, or as the most wealthy in the trade. The *poor man's all* is of as much consequence to him as the wealth of the rich. It may also be remarked that no pains were taken to marshal the opposite ranks, nor to counteract the schemes of an active canvas, which the opponents of the petition commenced. However, notwithstanding these disadvantages to the minority, the result of the meeting may, most probably, be considered as a fair specimen of the public spirit of the north of Ireland; taking in those who attended, and those who from *apathy*, staid at home, at a time when a matter of such importance to the welfare of the linen trade, and to this country at large, was agitated. In this point of view, to draw a metaphor from the state of the weather of late, to be recorded in the ensuing Metereological Report, *public spirit* is several degrees below the freezing point.

Exchange has kept pretty stationary during the course of this month in Belfast, being from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, and the discount on bank notes $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Exchange in Dublin was at one time so low as $7\frac{1}{2}$, but has lately risen to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This circumstance strongly points out the deficiency of our importations, owing to the restriction of hostile nations on commerce. It also shows the fallacy of those theoretical reasoners, who a few years ago asserted that the high rate of exchange at that time, was solely owing to the

extended issue of bank paper. It could not be the sole, and perhaps not the principally efficacious cause of the high rate, because with a more extended issue of paper, exchange has regularly been considerably lower, and we have lately seen it in a bank note currency under par.

MEDICAL REPORT.

*List of Diseases occurring in the practice of a Physician in Belfast, from
November 20; till December 20.*

Barometer....highest	30 4	Thermometer....highest	51 0
lowest	28 8	lowest	28 0
mean	29 0	mean	37 30
<i>Synochus</i> , - - - - -	4	Of a mixed nature between inflammatory and typhus fe- [ver.	
<i>Typhus mitior</i> , - - - - -	6	Nervous, or common contagious fever.	
<i>Pneumonia</i> , - - - - -	2	Pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs.	
<i>Erysipelas</i> , - - - - -	2	Rose, or Saint Anthony's fire.	
<i>Ophthalmia</i> , - - - - -	3	Inflammation of the eyes.	
<i>Varicella</i> , - - - - -	6	Small-pox.	
<i>Perniones</i> , - - - - -	3	Kibes, or Chilblains.	
<i>Cynanche Parotidea</i> , - - - - -	1	Mumps.	
<i>Arthrodynia</i> , - - - - -	3	Chronic Rheumatism.	
<i>Psora</i> , - - - - -	6	Itch.	
<i>Herpes</i> , - - - - -	2	Ringworm, or Tetter.	
<i>Hypochondriasis</i> , - - - - -	1	Hypochondriac disease.	
<i>Dyspepsia</i> , - - - - -	2	Indigestion.	
<i>Asthma</i> , - - - - -	3	Nervous debility.	
<i>Colica Spasmodica</i> , - - - - -	2	Cholic.	
<i>Phthisis Pulmonalis</i> , - - - - -	2	Consumption of the lungs.	
<i>Asthma</i> , - - - - -	3	Asthma.	
<i>Hæmoptysis Catamenialis</i> , - - - - -	1	Periodical spitting of blood.	
<i>Catarrhus</i> , - - - - -	4	Common cold.	
<i>Epilepsia Cerebralis</i> , - - - - -	1	Convulsions; or Falling Sickness.	
<i>Oneirodynia Gravis</i> , - - - - -	1	Nightmare.	
<i>Hysteria</i> , - - - - -	2	Hysterics.	
<i>Scrophula</i> , - - - - -	4	King's Evil.	
<i>Hydrocephalus interans</i> , - - - - -	1	Dropsy of the Head.	
<i>Dysuria Mucosa</i> , - - - - -	1	Gravel.	
<i>Dysenteria</i> , - - - - -	1	Bloody Flux.	
<i>Gonorrhœa</i> , - - - - -	3	Venereal Disease.	
<i>Syphilis</i> , - - - - -	1		
<i>Morbi infantiles</i> , - - - - -	1	Febrile and bowel complaints of Children.	

Since our last Report, the great and sudden vicissitude of atmospheric temperature might be naturally expected to produce a new train of diseases, or at least to vary the type and characters in some degree of such as were then common; this, however, does not appear to be the case, if we except the increased number of catarrhs and the prevalence of chilblains, which may be legitimately referred to the influence of cold, by inspection of our list, both of the opinion will be corrected, that contagious fever is neither so frequent nor so malignant in cold as in warm weather; for there Typhus will be seen to hold a more conspicuous character than usual. And indeed, as far as the Reporter's observations enable him to judge, it is more common than at any period during these last six years; that cold should have little effect in giving the living body a degree of insusceptibility to contagious fever is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that the human temperature is uniformly ninety-eight degrees by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, let the subject of experiment be placed either in Spitzbergen or Borneo. From a knowledge of which fact, we can readily perceive why cold chiefly exhibits its effects on the mucous membranes of the nose and throat, in the production of Catarrh, and on the skin in the case of chilblains, all of which parts may be termed exterior surfaces of the body, for the nose and throat are equally subject with the skin to the influence of cold or warm air. When death takes place from cold, as often happens in snow storms, the torpid state of the surface of the body enables the unfortunate sufferer at first to make a greater exertion than usual, of the locomotive muscles without fatigue; but by this increased exertion, there is an inordinate expenditure of the vital, or sensorial power, which brings on a paralytic state, in which the blood is accumulated in undue quantities in the heart and brain, and by compressing the latter, produces drowsiness and stupor, and ultimately death; verifying the prediction of a learned traveller (Dr. Solander) to his companions previous to their ascending a high mountain, viz. "*If ye sleep, ye die.*" Where the linger-